NO NOMINATION MADE YESTERDAY

(Centinued from First Page.)

"Hill?" Mingled with the calls for the New Yorker came hisses in plenty, and despite the vigorous use of the gavel all mblance of order was lost, and nothing ald be heard save the calls of "Hill" and the disapproving hisses. The band in the gallery struck up a lively air, but as soon as it subsided the uproar was as es soon as it subsided the uproar was as great as ever, the California delegation being prominent in calling for Senator Hill. It was not possible for Governor Aligeld to continue immediately, and as the Committee on Rules declared itself ready to report, Governor Aligeld discontinued his address and left the platform. The report of the Committee on Rules was read and adopted.

The Committee on Rules and Order of Business recommended the following:

"Resolved—That the rules of the last Democratic National Convention, including the rules of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-third Congress, so far as ap-

Vandever, from Maryland, to the com-tee taking no action in the District of umbly case. The chairman of the com-

CHEERS FOR RICHARDSON.

drman Thomas then called for the reof the Committee on Permanent Oration. When it was announced that J. D. Richardson, of Tennessee, had selected as permanent chalrman, s swpet over the great audience.

the United States, and to my down a platform of principles upon which the battle is to be fough; and the victory won. With your permission I will address my-

premacy was fought mainly upon one issue; that is to say, one issue was para-mount in the struggle. That issue was famount in the stringele. That issue was ta-miliarly called "sixteen to one." It in-volved the question of the free coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of sixteen parts of silver to one part of gold, with which all of us are familiar.

The momentous issue this year is again

of the issues of the impend

sixteen to one, but the sixteen parts to the one part of this campaign, which I will briefly discuss, are wholly different from those of 1896. I will first refer to th

These sixteen parts are: First, We have the issue fraught with rist. We have the issue traught with indescribable importance to our people native born, and those who have for patriotic reasons cast their fortunes with us mainly, that of the republic against the empire. On this part alone of the sixteen, if there were no other, we confidently expect to win a sweeping victory in November. The Republican party stands for the ber. The Republican party stands for the empire. The Democratic party stands for the republic, for the Deshration of Inde-pendence and the Constitution of our coun-

Second The naternal and fostering care given by those with whom we contend, to the combinations of corporations and companies into powerful organizations familiar-ly known as trusts. Under three years of Republican rule, while they controlled the Presidency, the Senate and the House of Representatives, that is, all of the law-making power of the government, trusts have been propagated and fostered by leg-Islation until they not only dominate all markets, both the buying and selling, but maraets, outside bying an semme defy the very power of the government li-relf. The farcical efforts put forth by the Republican party in an alleged attempt to restrain them in the dying hours of the forth by the late seasion of Congress, only excited ridi-cule and contempt, and served to em-phasize their inability and disinclination to grapple the monsters and regulate their conduct and actions. No matter what their excuses may be, the fact is their policies have created them, and, though

clothed with all power, they refuse to en-act legislation to control them.

THE TARIFF.

Third Called to power March 4, 1897, un-der a pleage to reform the currency, they seized the first opportunity to fasten upon the land the highest protective tariff law ever put upon the statute books of any country. This law was enacted not to raise revenue, but to give protection to favored manufacturers. It failed to raise

stroy all keye of bi-metalism. In doing this, it ness built up a powerful national bank trust, and has given us a currency based upon the debts and liabilities of the government.

We stand for bi-metalism and not for

We stand for bi-metalism and rot for a monometalic standard of either one or the other metal.

Fifth, he dominant party has recently made the fraudulent declaration that it ravored the Monroe doctrine; and yet their President and Secretary of State have done all in their power to nullify and abrogate that famous and much revered Democratic doctrins.

revered Democratic doctrins.

In the name of its Democratic author,
James Monroe, I denounce their vaunted
advocacy of this truly American doctrine
as false and hypocritical. We stand for this doctrine in its essence and form, and demand its rigid enforcement.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Sixth. In order to obtain place and power, they pledged themselves, in the interest of an expanding commerce, to con-struct a waterway to connect the two great oceans. They have repudiated this

to build an American canal. Under the terms and provisions of this treaty, which in American canal, owned, constructed, perated and fortified by America.

Seventh They declared in their platform

that their party was responsible for the merit system, that it was their creature and that the civil service law should be protected and its operation extended.

Their protection of this law has been such as the wolf gives the lamb. They did not dare openly repeal the law or to modi-fy it by an act of Congress, but they have extorted from him to aid them to obtain and hold political power, greatly impaired the efficiency of the law.

By the President's order many thousand the protection, and these places turned

over to his partisan followers in a vain ef-fort to satisfy their political greed. Eighth. They declared in their platform in favor of the admission of the Territories of Arizona. New Mexico and Okiahoma will serve to pauperize them while PORTO RICO POLICY

Ninth, When Congress last assembled the President, in his first utterance, ad-dressed to the representatives fresh from the people, solemnly urged upon them that it was their plain duty to give free trade to Porto Rico. His party leaders, quick to

shows that, in one case at least, an appea from an institution in New York city to the Secretary of the Treasury for financia issistance because, as it was claimed, the ally to the election of the present Chie Executive was not made in viin, and the asked-for assistance in this case from the overnment was freely, if not corruptly

Twelfth. The scandals which surround the War Department in factors d the War Department in feeding em-paimed beef to the soldiers; in its pur-thase of old yachts, tugs, ocean liners cean tramps, barges, scows, etc., for use s army transports constitute an impor

ocean tramps, barges, soows, etc., for use as army transports constitute an important chapter.

Thirteenth So also the scandals in connection with the postoffice matters in Cuba and the scandals in connection with the expenditure of the funds of the Paris exposition. Time will not merit an amplification of all these scandals.

Fourteenth. They loudly prociaim that theirs is the party of liberty, and in their valugiory boast of their very name, Republican platform, yet they are caught coquetting and forming secret entangling alliances of the most detestable character with the old mother monarchy. They stand supinely by and refuse even an expression of sympathy with the Boer republics in their heroic and unequal struggle for existence as against the gross oppressions and brutal efforts at enslavement of the same old tyrant who went down in defeat when he sought to prevent the establishment of our own liberty-loving Republic. They thus permit a brave people in love with their free republican institutions to perish from the earth, lest by one word of sympathy and comfort

institutions to perish from the earth, lest by one word of sympathy and comfort they might offend the delicate sensibili-ties of their new-found ally, Great Peristic Britain. WAR TAXES.

Fifteenth. An important chapter is the oft-repeated promise, made to be broken, that when the war ceased the oppressive, burdensome and exactlous war taxes on off-repeated promise, made to be broken, that when the war ceased the oppressive, burdensome and vexatious war taxes on many articles of prime necessity should be repealed or reduced. Though the war closed two years ago, and notwithstanding there is a large and growing surplus in the Treasury, not one dollar of reduction in these taxes has been made. It is known that delegation after delegation of citizens, suffering from these burdens, crowded the committee rooms at Washington and literally begged for some relief. It is true that those of us who constitute the minority of Congress joined in that appeal and declared our readiness to support any and all measures that might in some degree remove these burdens of taxation. But a deaf ear was turned by the Republicans to all such efforts for relief, and none came. It is well known, also, that no relief will be given by the party in power, and it is vain for overburdened people to look to them while present policies are attempted to be enforced. The only hope for relief lies in hurling from power the Republican party and the restoration of the party which believes in simple and economical government.

Sixteenth and lastly. The cost of Re-

increase of nearly \$300,000,000. The total increase for the three years will be nearly \$900,000,000. And in like proportion it will be nearly

increase for the three years will be nearly \$900,000,000. And in like proportion it will go on.

This shows the difference in cost of the empire as against the republic. These are not as a gainst the republic. These are not to the money cost of the change, and do not include the expense of the blood of the American boys, the price of which is far beyond computation. In the Republican Congress just closed not one dollar could be had for much-needed puelle buildings throughout the country at home, but many millions were promptly voted to prosecute a war in the far-away Philippine Islands. Not a dollar for necessary improvements of our rivers and harbors at home, but millions to be stolen and squandered in Cuba and our new insular possessions. Nothing for Isthmian canal, and many other enterprises and objects, but more than two hundred millions were freely given for the army and navy, for imperialism and military, for gold and glory.

hundred millions were freely given for the army and navy, for imperialism and military, for gold and glory.

I said at the outset the issue this year was again sixteen to one. The foregoing are briefly the sixteen parts of the issue. What is the one part?

We have seen that platform pledges are made and broken, that good intentions of men are many times set at naught; that plain duty clearly set forth and understood is disregarded; that some men are weak and vacillating and may change their solemn opinions in a day. It is apparent, therefore, to all that in this supreme existency of the republic a demand goes forth, not for a faint-hearted declar, ation of platform platitudes, but for a man. Yes, a man who stands like a mighty rook in the desert; a man who, knowing the right, will dare do the right; a man who, "rather than follow a multitude to do evil, will stand like Pompey's pillar, conspicuous by himself, and single in integrity." Such a man this convention will tender to the nation as their candidate for President. A man who is unsurpassed as a citizen, unequalled as an orator, courageous as a soldier, conspicuous in every element that constitutes the typical and the true American—william J. Bryan, of Nebraska.

The first token of approval given to his address was that which greeted his first mention of 16 to 1. The applause, however, was rather feeble and scattering. Much more energetic was the shout that followed the declaration that the coming campaign was to be a trial of the Republic against the Emolre.

FRENZY OF ENTHUSIASM.

The conclusion of Chairman Richardson's speech, which he had arranged under sixspeech, which he had a tranged under six-teen separate heads, was the signal for terrific applause and cheers. His men-tion of the name of W. J. Bryan brought the convention to its feet in a frenzy of enthusiasm. Delegates sprang upon their chairs waving hats, handkerchiefs and un-

igher, and was on top once more.
FRANTIC EXCITEMENT.
The convention by this time was in a rate of frantic excitement. The men from lawail, carrying their large banner, came own the siste, followed by a shouting on which have all hears to The hears. the alse, nlowed of a status which bore all before it. The band up "The Stars and Stripes" and inspiring strains the crowd com-to march around the floor, yell-e madmen, waving everything that be lifted into the air. Hats, hand-

out coats and vests, they went round and round the hall shouting, yelling and soreaming at the top of their voices. Those delegates who did join in the march lent most efficient aid in increasing the uproar. Phey could contribute nothing but their coices and their hats and handkerchiefs, but they used the first as though they were nade of those and articular designation. of sheepskins worked away for the inter-Nobody knew what they played-nobody cared-they were doing their full share, and that was all that was necessary. ADJOURN TILL TO-DAY. After the excitement had continued for fifteen minutes Mr. Richardson attempted to bring order out of the chaos that ruled

Afteen minutes Mr. Richardson attempted to bring order out of the chaos that ruled upon the floor. Now and then the patter of his gavel could be heard, and every time the sound reached the ears of a delegate he shricked the louder. Time after time the chairman attempted to restore quiet, but he was utterly lost and overwhelmed in his effort. Precisely twenty minutes after Chairman Richardson had mentioned the name of Bryan, which, like the waving of a magic wand, had conjured the waving of a magic wand, had conjured up a scene of such wonderful enthusiasm vention. The band in the gallery started a patriotic air, and despite the continuous efforts of Chairman Richardson to restore order, the demonstration continued for nine and a half minutes longer, its total length being twenty-nine and a half minutes. Or-der then was sufficiently restored to enable the chairman to recognize Delegate J. G. Johnson, of Kansas, who made a motion that the convention adjourn until 10:30 A. M. to-morrow. At 10:34 the chairman declared the convention adjourned.

MORNING SESSION.

Convention Called to Order by Chairman Jones at 12.02 O'Clock.

which believes in simple and economical government. But an annual course. It failed to raise sufficient revenue for the government, but answered the purpose of cariching the favored few, while it robbed the many, and at the same time brought forth trusts to plague us as numerous as the lice and locusts of Egypt. Their high protective tariff is the mother of trusts.

Fourth. This administration came into power with a solemn declaration in favor of bi-metalism and a pledge to promote two parts. It has failed to keep that pledge. It has erected in its stead the single standard of gold, and has endeavored to de-

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looks crude and imperfect, but this is only in its external ornamentation of cornice and column. The substantial elements of the structure are complete, ready to give the delegates and the legion of onlookers one of the most perfect Convention Halis party. The stars and stripes snap proudly from a hundred staffs along the gable and at intervals surrounding the entire build-ing. There are hundreds of these flags

The platform itself presents evidence of elegance, even gorgeousness, and is far more elaborate than the counterpart at Pailadelphia. Beneath the chairman's feet stretches a rich Turkish rug of crimson hue; while a great leathern seat accommon

ing air, which brought a cheer from the crowd, but it remained for the strains of "Dixie" to call forth the first real demonstration of the convention hosts, cheer after cheer ringing through the building as the well-known strains came to a close. EARLY ARRIVALS.

EARLY ARRIVALS.

Among the early arrivals who appeared on the platform were Senator Elect "Joe" Blackburn, Governor Beckham, and former Governor McCreary, of Kentucky. They were given a cordial reception. They remained on the platform only a few minutes before taking their seats among the delegates.

At It is the band threw inspiration and parifolic fevor into the assembled house

At his the same threw inspiration and article fevor into the assembled host y playing the Star Spangled Banner is the strains of the patrictic air ran-trough the great hall, hunareds of the uditors rose and remained standin proughout the rendition. Even the Na-onal banners which everywhere wer ranged in gorgeous festions over the tranged in gorgeous festions over the tell framework of the building seems steel framework of the building seemed to flutter gally in response to the music Hon. James Hamilton Lewis, from Washington, faultlessly attired, entered the hall and was accorded a cordinal reception. When the Hawalian delegation entered the hall, headed by Prince Davis a member of the Royal family of Hawalian delegation. hey were greeted with applause. Following them came Senator Duniel, the utilizant orator of Virginia, making his vay slowly through the crowds on his rutches. As the crowd recognized him hey broke into theers, Governor Ben on McMillin, who would not permit his name to be used as a candidate for Vice-President, and Congressman Richardson, of Tennessee, who is stated for permanent chairman, entered together. As usual Mr. Richardson was attired in

As usual Mr. Richardson was attired in black, while the Governor appeared cool in his white linen suit.

As the hour of noon approached, the time at which the convention was to be called to order, people poured into the hall in living streams. With confusion temporarizate with the impures conversitivals wight the impures concomparatively slight, the immense con-course was seated. Before the hour o-noon, every delegate was seated and the 11,000 seats in the hall were filled. CALLED TO ORDER.

CALLED TO ORDER.

At exactly 12:02 Chairman Jones ascended the platform and as the wave of plause subsided, called the convention to order. The aisless were jammed with asisy crowd of subordinate officials and intruders and it took some time to secure duet.

After the reading of the formal call by Secretary Walsh and the prayer of Rev. S. W. Neel, Chairman Jones introduced the Democratic Mayor of Kansas City,

the Democratic Mayor of Kansas City, James A. Reed.

The first burst of applause that greeted the Mayor's speech of welcome came when he spoke of the universality of Democratic doctrine, which had penetrated, he said wherever liberty was become and leaved. He dealered that I. known and loved. He declared that Jef-ferson believed in expansion only as it made homes for American men on their own continent.

When he declared that in the name of

When he declared that in the name of that Democracy he bid the visiting delegations welcome and prophesied certain victory at the polls in November, he was interrupted by loud cheers and the applause when he finished was loud and long,

Senator Hill entered just at this mo-ment, and the applause turned to him. "Hill, of New York;" "Hill," "Hill," they shouted. But it was noticed that the New York delegation did not respond to the enthusiasm. Hill came in with Ellot Danforth, of New York, and stopped at

M. anwhile the crowd continued to yell for "Hill!" "Let us hear him!" with a few hisses interspersed, until the chairman rnor Thomas, of Colorado, the temporary

THOMAS' SPEECH.
Governor Thomas said:
"We must under most auspicious influences. On the national birthday, in a
great central city of the Republic, at the
close and opening of a century, we come
together to resilien our allesiance to the

"We have cheerfully submitted to a de-densome taxation that Cuba might free; that Porto Rica might enjoy to come Constitution. We have erty and sent them freely forth to extin-guish the last vestige of despotism in our hemisphere. We protest against pay-ment of tribute or the devotion of life to the cause of empire. We will emulate monarchy neither in conquest nor in gov-symment; we would perpetuate the Mon-roe doctrine, and realize with Jefferson that its first and fundamental maxim is never to entangle ourselves in the broi of the old world. We need not despoil the helpiess that we may trade with them. STANDING ARMY.

STANDING ARMY.

"We realize that a standing army is the itendant of imperialism. We should avoid he latter because once avowed as a national policy it must undermine our semocratic institutions. We believe in hat expansion which under Democratic rule brought half the continent and a galaxy of Commonwealths into the Union. We describe that expansion, which by We denounce that expansion which omiract overcomes the people of a hem-here under the pretext of giving the liberty, which denies to them the rig of citizens, which subjects the American workman to the competition of hordes of Orientals from the so-called American

Orientals from the so-called American provinces to take his place at the forge, in the field and in the factory.

"We would build the Nicaragua Canal as an American enterprise for the American people. We would operate it in times of peace and control it in times of war. Would fortify it in spite of protests of Trans-Atlantic powers. We would share the benefits and responsibilities of its man-agement with no associates. We would concede its advantages in times of peace to other nations under terms and conditions of our own prescription, and deny to them and to all of them any other iden-tification with its affairs. BURDEN OF TAXATION.

"We would relieve the people of the bur-den of taxation. If administrative author-ity is to be credited, the Spanish-American conflict ended eight months ago. Th me authority assures us, with ever on, that the Philippine Insurrection i oon, that the rampins insurection is over. The Treasury is bursting with a lethoric revenue, millions of which are eposited with the favorite banks, which lend it to the people on their own terms that the volume of circulation may no of taxation. Measures cunningly devised to fall upon the backs of the people and screen large interests from responsibility for the public burdens, willingly assumed and cheerfully borne in the heat of conflict, press with full weight in times of peace with no signs of rellef from the party in power. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation, and unjust taxation, by whatever name it may be called, is the plunder of the citizens by his government. We would investigate the public expendi-We would investigate the purchase and demand an accounting for the millions that have been lavished in the purchase of naval stores and war munitions, in supplies, equipment and transportation. We would inquire into the con-Sition of the war, stamp out favoritism t high plac the conflict. We would ascertain and fix the responsibility for the terrible mortality

our military camps, for the inefficiency

of bureaucrats and their subordinates and for the needless sacrifice of thousands of our soldiers to the cupidity of contractors

oni, the great mass of 20,090 people broke

toni, the great mass of 26,090 people broke into the stirring words of "My Country," Tis of Thee," singing it through with unison and closing it with a cheer.

Then suddenly somebody started the cry for "Hill," "Hill," In an instant Maryland, Tennessee, Louisiana and New Mexico were on the floor waving their standards and yelling "Hill," "Dave Hill," The pounding of the chairman's gavel and no effect, and for a time it looked like a concertor movement to stempede for the New Yorker. As delegation after delegation effect, and for a time it looked like a con-certed movement to stempede for the New Yorker. As delegation after delegation rose in their seats and the chairman's gave fell, Mr. Hill was compelled to rise and bow. This was the signal for rande-monium, and nothing seemed to be able to stop the forcent of applicase.

to stop the forment of applicuse.

A few hisses were met with volleys of cheers, and finally a part of New York's delegation arose and joined the appliculing hosts. Croker, Murphy, Van Wyck and the Tammany delegation kept their seats. not forning in it. For fully ten minutes the applause and disorder continued, the steady rap of the gavel having no effect. Each time a new State standard was pulled up and waved the applause began

Finally Mr. Hill tried to stop the ap-plause. Then the crowd hawled them-selves hourse. "Hill," "platform." they screamed. "Mr. Chairman," elaculated Mr. outhurst of applianse.
"Mr. Chairman," he tried again to say, and was drowned out again, sinking laugh-

and was drowned out again, sinking singleingly into his seat.
Governor Thomas administered a sixth
warning to the assemblage, staring that
the convention was here to do business and
if the spectators interrupted the work by
unseemly disorder, the officers would be
directed to clear the galleres.

The call of the States then began for
members of the various committees. This
was tedious work, covering all the conocus
selections of the various States and Territories.

When the name of Carter Harrison was when ins name of carter of one of the called, as the Illionis member of one of the committees, it brought out a round of cheers and calls for Harrison, which for a moment threatened to be a repetition of the

Hill demonstration.
VAN WYCK HISSED. Hill demonstration.

VAN WYCK HISSED.

When Augustus Van Wyck was announced as the New York member of the Platform Committee, there was a storm of mingled hisses and cheers, and another demonstration for Hill. Delegates Grady and Mallory, of New York, ied in the applicance for Mr. Van Wyck's name. It took vigorous play with the gavel to restore order and allow the call to proceed.

After the name of the last committeeman had been given Chairman Thomas announced that a motion had been made extending the thanks of the convention to the lady who had sung "The Star Spangled Banner." It was carried.

A delegate from Ohio secured the attention of the chairman by some violent jesticulations, and then, mounting on his chair as he was recognized, moved that an invitation be extended to Mr. Bryan to the convention. A wild cheer of ap-

chair as he was recognized, moved that an invitation be extended to Mr. Bryan to visit the convention. A wild cheer of approva went up before the chairman had been given time to hear a seconder to the motion. While the cheering over the Bryan motion was at its height the booming of a (Continued on Seventh Page.)

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Although the afternoon session was to begin at 4 o'clock there were not over fifty delegates in their seats at that time, and the galleries were not more than half filled. By 4:00 about half the various delegations were in their seats and the band was pounding out "rag time" to entertain the crowd which filled every seat and occupied every square foot of standing room outside of the space reserved for the delegates and alternates.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE.

The Clark Delegates from Montanz Were Seated.

KANSAS CITY, July 4.—The Committee on Credentials made quick work of the contests. They assembled at the Kansas City Club, and Elward Gray, of Texas,

Oklahomn men begen spenkur. Mildoley made himself chalfman and attenutel to scoure order. An attenue was made to get the dismatisfied element to present a Democrats who supported them. Soon there was pandemonium and the meeting broke up in deorder.

TO NOTIFY BRYAN.

Representatives on Committee from

the South.
KANSAS CITY, MO., July 4.—The fol-

dent:
Alabama, C. L. Lavretter Arbornes,
Jefferson Davis; Florida, J. Emmot Wolfg;
Georgia, J. T. Hill; Keninsky it. L.
Suter, Louisiana, E. Howard McCobb,
Missiscippi, W. D. Cameron, North Carolina, J. A. Brown, South Carolina, W. B.
Wilson, Tennessee, W. W. Wallace; Texas, William Cappe; Virgini, P. O. Bannan,
To notify nominee for Vice-President:
Alabama, F. M. Tankershy, Arkansas,
A. L. Skillen, Florida, R. D. McDonald;
Georgia, George Cann; Kentucky, W. P.
Thorn; Louislama, E. Howard McCobb,
Mississipil, J. T. Sentes, North Carolina,
Lemuel Harvey, Suth Carolina, J. A.
Mooney, Tennessee, P. M. Holmest Texas,
J. W. Blake, Virginia, Daniel Rucker.

THE VIRGINIA DELEGATION.

They Choose Their Regress native f J Various Committees.

KANSAS CITY, July 4.—The Virginia delegation to-day elected the following rep-resentation on committees: Chairman of Delegation—Judge C. M.

White. Credentials-H. G. Buchanan. Permanent Organization—Judge J. F. West

Nest: Rules-E. E. Montague Resolutions-Senator John W. Daniel, Member National Committee-Peter J.

GREAT FIGHT PROBABLE.

The Hill Following Not at All Disconconcerted by Gryan Outburst.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 4.—Special.— Mr. Eryan's friends to-night construe the demonstration made in his behalf by the onvention to-night as indicating his absolute dominance of the deliberations of the delegates, and claim that Towns and 15 to

I will go through whooping.

It has for the time being disorganized the conservative forces, who are against Towne and the only thing he stands for. The r spirits had been greatly revived by the Hill demonstrations which marked the